Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 3, 1816.

Volume 27.) *(Number 1361.*

Government Advertisement

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Packet is now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Private Ship *Ellergill*, Captain JOHN CLARKSON, and will be closed on the 7th instant at 4 o'Clock P. M.

J. R. SNOW
H. M. P. M. G.

BOMBAY,
1st July 1815.

Proclamation

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Seffion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Affociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of July, next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
—Dated this 26th day of June, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

AN arrangement having taken place between *Nadir Baxter*, and *Robert Baxter* of the late Firm of *Baxter, Ferrar & Co.* making over to *Eduljee Cursetjee* (a Partner in the same Concern) the concerns of *Baxter Son & Co.* and *Baxter Ferrar and Co.* an Advertisement to the above effect has appeared in the Bombay Papers, Courier and Gazette, from the 25th of May last up to the 12th instant:

Eduljee Cursetjee begs leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen, indebted to the above Concern, to favour him with the amount of their respective debts, at as early a date as possible, in order to enable him to pay and clear off all claims on the late Firm of *Baxter, Ferrar & Co.*

Bombay, June 19th 1816.

To be Let

AND

ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY,

AN airy and commodious dwelling House in Apollo-Street in the occupation of Dr. EASTON.

Enquire opposite the premises of LIMJEE BHICAJEE SON'S & Co.

Bombay, 3d July 1816.

Superior Wines.

FOR SALE
newly imported
BY THE

Marquis of Ely,

FROM GLEDSTANES & Co.

	Rs. per doz.
6 Half Chests of Claret	33
4 ——— Vine de Grave	27
4 ——— Sautern	27
4 ——— Barsac	27
4 ——— Pregniac	27
4 ——— Hock	36
4 Quarter——— Champagne	50
2 Half Chests of Mountain in Pints	45.

APPLY TO

Limjee Cowasjee

AT

CAPTAIN DALRYMPLES HOUSE

opposite to

MR. BAXTER'S OLD SHOP.

Bombay, 3d July 1816.

Will be Sold

BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday the 6th Instant,
AT
Capt. Austins House
opposite the

Bombay Tavern,

A FEW DOZENS OF

CLARET,

AND A HALF PIPE OF

Port Wine:

also

6 FIRKINS OF BUTTER.

Bombay, 3d July 1816.

Advertisement.

MR. THOMAS HUGH DAVIES, has for disposal three lotts of *Navy Bills* of £500 each. They are drawn on the Victualling Board, at 90 days sight, and the Exchange two Shillings and three pence the Rupee.

Bombay, 3d July 1816.

Bombay Gazette,

Wednesday, 3d July 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JUNE, 1816.

CAPTAIN A. Campbell, of the Battalion of Artillery is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Staff Appointments. with the Field Force, which is collecting at Baroda.
Colonel East, . . . *Commanding the Field Force.*
Capt. Stannus, . . . *Deputy Adjutant General.*
Capt. Dutton, . . . *Deputy Quarter Master Gen.*
Capt. W. H. Sealy, *Deputy Commissary of Stores*
Leut. Willson, . . . *Field Commissary.*
Assistant Surgeon Copland, *Medical Store-keeper.*
Lieut- Dunsterville, *Field Pay master.*

Captain Strover, Deputy Commissary of Stores, is to be considered in charge of the Department of Commissary of Stores at the Presidency during the absence of Major Leighton.

The following Appointment is ordered to take place.

COMMISSARY OF STORES DEPARTMENT; GUZERAT.

Sub Conductor Pope, to be Conductor, to complete the establishment;—Date of appointment 7th June 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Medical Officer be in future attached to the establishment at Porbunder, and to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Atkin, to that situation.

Mr. Atkin, being now attached to a force on its march to the North ward, is not to proceed to his Station till ordered so to do by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robeson, is appointed to succeed Assistant Surgeon Atkin, at Mocka.

Bombay Castle, 22d June 1816.

Major J. F. Dyson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant A. W. Browne, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the Corps of Native Cavalry is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Brevet Major and Captain G. B. Butter, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry is admitted on the Invalid establishment from this date; and the following promotions are ordered in consequence in that Corps.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant N. Betts, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant G. P. Seward, to be Captain Lieutenant; and Ensign J. Perrin, to be Captain Lieut. in succession to Butter Invalided,—Date of rank 23d June 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BIRTHS.—On the 2d Instant the Lady of William Ashburner Esq. of a Daughter.

At Secundrabad on the 17th of June the Lady of Lieutenant Charles Augustus Elderton, Deputy Paymaster, and Deputy Postmaster, at that Station, of a Son.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—June 29th, Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, from England.

SAILED.—June 26th, His Majesty's Brig Philomel, Richard Pococke Esq. Captain, to England.—Ditto 27th, the H. C's. Ship Marquis of Huntly, Captain Donald Mc'Leod to China.—Ditto, the H. C's. Ship Cabalva, Captain John Hine, to China.—Ditto, the H. C's. Ship Lady Melville, Captain J. C. Lochner, to China.—Ditto, Ship Princess Charlotte Free Trader, Captain John Lushman to, London.—Ditto, Ship John Munro, Nacqudah Mahomed bin Rahima, to Cochin.

EPILOGUE
TO
Where to find a Friend.

Writen by the Hon. George Lamb, and spoken by Miss Kelly,

Mean is the fame the Comic Bard can reach,
(Howe'er amusing) if he fails to teach,
Has then the lesson that this Play imparts,
Enforc'd its moral on our hearers hearts?
Will one wife here (if one, Oh let me find her),
Become less teazing, or one husband kinder?
Can man, can lordly man, put up through life,
With but one female friend, and that his wife;
Or *virtuous* ladies be content to close
Their *harmless* friendships with platonic beaux:
"Friendship"—a poet writes—"like love's a name."
Are they not often, ladies, both the same?
Friendship's a light that beams in safe controul:
To help, to guide, to gladden, or console;
Should it the touch of fiercer passion know,
Blaze into love, and with its madness glow,
It mounts like raging fires in stormy weather,
And love and friendship both burn out together.
Enough of marriage; a trite theme that fits
The brains of all that are, or would be, wits.
Now let us ask, what kind of friendship aids
The wiser lives of batchelors and maids?
Oh! from what various causes, acts, and things,
Friendship, or what at least is call'd so, springs!
From wine, from law, from quarrels, illness, want,
Congenial folly, and conspiring cant,
Agreeing hatred, undeserv'd reproaches,
Falls, fits, mistakes, and journeys in stage coaches.
"Sir," says the challenger, with courtliest grace,
"You'll answer soon, and fix both time and place.
"Though quite a stranger, I'll your call attend,
"I know no soul here, but I'll find a friend,"
The good man, ruin'd by deceit and fraud,
Burns to proclaim the villain's name abroad,
"Learn," he exclaims, "learn caution from my fall,
"Trust not the wretch, for he'll betray you all."
"Say that no more," cries one, "I recommend."
"Not say't! tis true"—"yes, sir,—but he's my friend."
The lawyer, viewing with malicious breast,
A rival's bag, that bursts with briefs comprest,
Still keeps that amity, with spite though big,
That's still assum'd each morning with his wig;
And feels convinc'd "his lordship won't attend
"To the gross *ignorance* of my *learned* friend."
Such friendship is, such is it's rise and aim,
All give, all take, all misapply the name.
Who sold you that vile nag, that risk'd your life?
Who stole your daughter? who seduc'd your wife?
Who won your money? who still makes you lend,
And ne'er repays? one answer serves—my friend,
There is one sect, of wealth and worth partakers,
Who not abuse the term—I mean the Quakers.
For they benevolent to all apply it.
And rarely mean one jot of friendship by it.
I have some friends too: such this hour demands:
Whose fav'ring hearts speak by applauding hands,
The best I know—and was our Author's whim,
That sent me here to find some such for him;
Well then, "speak hands for him"—a cheering sign,
But let the hearts that prompt them still be mine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of two letters, both of which completly meet our own ideas on their respective subjects. To publish them, however, in our present paper is impossible. We will do so, nevertheless, in our next.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 3rd JULY 1816.

THE Cornwallis, Captain Graham, we are happy to say, arrived, in safety, from England on Saturday evening last. She left Plymouth, (into which port she put in consequence of stress of weather and where she was detained six days) on the 21st of March. Off the western Islands she spoke the Aurora, bound for Bengal, and which ship having left Portsmouth about the 22d or 23d, was enabled to communicate to the Cornwallis the successful issue of the struggle, on the part of the people of England, against that distressing measure of finance the Property tax. The ministers have in fact been forced to give way. But whether they, of themselves, yielded to the remonstrances of the Country, or were compelled to do so by a majority of the house we are unable to say. By the peculiar kindness of a friend we have in our possession a Courier of the 18th of March, but not a word in that paper leads us to suppose that Ministers meant to abandon the tax. It is therefore not improbable that they took the sense of Parliament on the measure. We are not quite sure the Country have acted right in thus forcing the King's Government to relinquish this tax so soon. The doubt we have is whether there was not a pledge given to the people, that it should be withdrawn, on the happy arrival of Peace; if so, the strictest faith ought to have been kept. Mr. Vansittart on the 4th of March distinctly stated that no such pledge had ever been given. To the truth however of this assertion we cannot readily subscribe, and we cannot but wish he had candidly confessed the fact, and merely insisted on the obvious expediency of continuing, in a reduced and modified way, the tax for two years longer.

The Marquis of Wellesley, it would appear, was not a supporter of the present measures of Government. He strongly censured in the house of Lords

the proposed peace establishment and drew from Lord Sidmouth, in reply, the following observations:—

"Viscount SIDMOUTH felt it incumbent upon him to offer some observations on the view taken by the last speaker of the military force proposed to be maintained for the present year, and some defence of that arrangement which had been arraigned by the Noble Marquis. He had listened to his Noble Friend with that attention which was due to every thing that came from him, and it was painful to his feelings to learn that no part of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers had had the good fortune to meet with his approbation."

On monday the 4th of March the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee on the army estimates, Lord PALMERSTON moved that a Land force not exceeding 176,615, men including the forces in France, and 50,480 men to be disbanded, but exclusive of the men employed in the Territories of the East India Company and the Militia, granted for the service of the present year.

Thereupon Mr. Tierney asked whether the total amount of effective force proposed to be maintained was not 111,000 men; to which question his Lordship replied in the affirmative.

On this motion a very long debate took place—Mr. Banks made an able speech, recommending retrenchment and economy, and declaring it to be his firm opinion that a force of 65,917 men was an adequate peace establishment. Lord Castlereagh made, we think, a very excellent reply; but it being almost two o'clock in the morning before his speech was concluded the debate was postponed til the wednesday followiug.

Colonel Foley previous to the house going into a Committee on the Army estimates, presented a Petition from Leominster, which, besides praying that the Property tax might not be renewed called the attention of the house to the formation of a military club under the sanction and with the approbation of the commander in Chief and expressed a hope "that the House of Commons, with due jealousy, would not fail to watch the proceedings of such a formidable body, the effect of which would be to separate the military establishment from the other classes of the community—a distinction inconsistent with the true principles of the British constitution."

This petition was the cause of much discussion, and many undeserved reflections were made, as we think, on this justifiable association of naval and military men.—Mr. Rose was amongst those who spoke in its favor, & excited considerable mirth by observing "that after all that had been said the house would perhaps be surprized to hear that he was a member of this formidable military club."

Mr. Anthony Buller member for West Looe had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, preparatory, as we suppose, to his leaving England for India.

The Castlereagh arrived in England on the 13th of March.

Consols were at 61⅛ths on the 18th of March.

We perceive that the Java, Hodges, outward bound for India was in the Downs on the 5th of March.

Lord Clancarty is to be Ambassador at the Court of the Netherlands, and the Marquis of Salisbury is, according to report, to succeed him at the Post Office.

English Extracts.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

The Length of the debate prevents us from making more than two or three extracts from the Letters we received from Paris this morning.

"PARIS, MARCH 12.

"Sir ROBERT WILSON and his fellow sufferers were refused yesterday, for the fourth time, the production of the documents on which their indictment is founded. The chamber of Accusation does not give its decision whether the charges directed against them ar supportable or not until Friday next. "S. E. X."

Sixty thousand a year was unanimously voted by the House of Commons yesterday as the allowance to the Princes CHARLOTTE and Prince LEOPOLD, upon their marriage. Sixty thousand pounds were also voted for the outfit of the illustrious pair, viz, for the purchase of furniture, carriages jewels, plate &c. This is a very judicious arrangement, as it will enable the Prince and Princess to set out with a clear, unembarrassed income. In the event of the demise of the Princess before the Prince, his Serene Highness is to enjoy 50,000*l.* a-year during his life.

Our Military Establishments was last night the subject of a very long discussion in the House of Lords, which lasted till five o'clock this morning. Upon several points this debate threw new lights, and furnished additional arguments in favour of the proposed Establishment, which it must always be recollected is proposed to be only a temporary one.

Of the propriety of employing 20,000 troops in India, the opinion of the Marquis WELLESLEY, in 1805, renders it unnecessary to add a single argument in justification. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE too, has rendered it equally unnecessary to say a word in justification of employing 25,000 men in Ireland. The number of men kept up in France has been settled by Treaty. The house and colonial establishments remain to be considered. By a paper presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the number of troops employed at the different stations in Great Britain, amounts to 18,359 men, exclusive of Jersey and Guernsey, and the cavalry. The proposed number is 25,000 men, from which are to be supplied the troops afloa' that is, the troops destined to relieve regiments that have been long abroad. The increase of the col nial force has been produced by the increase of our colonial possessions. We have acquired since the peace establishment of 1792, Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape, the settlements on the coast of Africa Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucie, Demerara, Berbice, Issequibo, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. Unless it is meant to be contended that our foreign possessions require no military force at all, we do not see how the proposed increase could have been avoided. But the language used by the Opposition goes to the extent of lamenting that we have made such acquisitions. "Would they declare to the world," to use the forcible and eloquent expressions of Lord SIDMOUTH, "that England has sunk beneath the weight of her triumphs, and, unable to sustain the glory she has acquired, must renounce her acquisitions from inability to preserve them?"

It ought to be recollected, that the permanent peace establishment which the Talents had in contemplation, was quite as large, if not larger, than the temporary establishment proposed by the present Ministers. To this we know it will be said, that they contemplated a peace with BUONAPARTE—true. But did they not assure us he was the most peaceable man in the world, and only wished to run a race of commercial *rivalite* with us?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE's motion was negatived by a large majority, 69 only being for it, and 139 against it.

It is said the marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES with Prince LEOPOLD is to be solemnised at Carlton House.

[*The Courier,—March* 16

CHARGES AGAINST LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Lord COCHRANE rose, pursuant to his notice, to bring forward certain Charges against the Lord Chief Justice. He commenced by observing, that it was not necessary for him on this occasion to trespass at any length on the patience or attention of the House. When he recalled to mind, indeed, the groundless imputations to which his character had been subjected, his vain attempt to obtain a revisal of his case, the infamous sentence which had been passed upon him, his subsequent expulsion from that House, and his deprivation of the Order of the Bath, his emotions were alone sufficient to disable him from proceeding far at present in the subject. [Here the Noble Lord was for some moments interrupted by the evident force of his feelings, until encouraged by the cheers of the House.] When he considered all that he had suffered, and above all, his dismissal from a service in which he had passed the far greater part of his life, he hoped the House would excuse the impressions he laboured under; but as the charges which he should move for leave to lay on the table contained all the matter which he had to urge against the Chief Justice, what appeared to him alone necessary was to submit them, and appoint a future day for taking them into consideration. That the House should come to a right judgment on this question, he thought no less due to Lord Ellenborough than to himself; and whenever these charges should be examined, he trusted he should be able to convince the House of his own innocence, not only by documents in his possession, but by the result of an investigation in a particular quarter, which would explain all the circumstances of that mysterious plot with which he had been supposed to be implicated, but with which he had never had any connection, either directly or indirectly. Lord Cochrane then read the heads of the first charge, accusing Lord Ellenborough with partiality, injustice, misrepresentation, and oppression, on a recent trial, &c. which he moved should lie on the table.

The SPEAKER said, it was not necessary for any Hon. Member to move for leave to lay charges against any individual upon the table of that House. This was a discretion which belonged to him as matter of right.

Lord COCHRANE then observed, that perhaps it would not be necessary to trouble the House at present by reading more than the heads of the Charges.

The SPEAKER thought the House could not receive or entertain Charges solemnly brought against any person, without hearing them immediately read.

Lord COCHRANE said, he proposed this course upon the precedent in Sir Elijah Impey's case.

The Charges were then laid on the table, and read at length.

The First Charge was, that the Lord Chief Justice had exhibited gross partiality against the defendant, in compelling their Counsel to begin their defence at midnight, and after they had complained of being too much exhausted to do justice to their clients.

The Second stated, that the Lord Chief Justice studiously mixed up and confounded the case of Lord Cochrane with that of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and the other defendants.

Third Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough had improperly charged the Jury relative to the draft for 7481. and refused to receive contradictory evidence thereon.

Fourth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had improperly assumed the connexion between Lord Cochrane and De Berenger, more particularly with regard to the bank notes found in the possession of the latter and evaded evidence contradicting those facts.

Fifth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough had most unjustly and vindictively insinuated to the Jury, that Lord Cochrane, in disclosing the name of De Berenger, supposed he was out of the kingdom, and refused most important testimony on that head.

Sixth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had most unwarrantably and unduly represented to the Jury, that the leave of absence obtained by Lord Cochrane from the Admiralty was only a colour to draw their attention from the matter at issue.

Seventh Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had misrepresented to the jury the voluntary disclosure made by Lord Cochrane of the circumstance of his being in the company of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Butt on the morning of the 21st of February.

Eighth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had most unwarrantably and unduly controverted the declaration made on oath by Lord Cochrane, relative to the transaction of the 21st of February, and repeated the fallacious arguments urged by the Counsel for the prosecution.

Ninth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had repeatedly, unwarrantably, and unjustly, represented to the jury, that the oath of Lord Cochrane, relative to the transaction of the 21st of February, was unworthy of credit.

Tenth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice made unwarranted and unfounded objections to Lord Cochrane's declaration on oath, that he had received a letter from his brother, Major Cochrane, dated 10th Jan 1815, treating it as unworthy of credit.

Eleventh Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice unjustly represented, in his charge to the jury, the evidence on the part of Lord Cochrane, relating to the origin of his acquaintance with De Berenger, as unworthy of credit.

Twelfth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice injuriously passed over, without comment, that part of Lord Cochrane's affidavit which stated, that when he hesitated to receive De Berenger, the latter reminded him of his having received certificates of recommendation from Lord Yarmouth and others; and further that the Lord Chief Justice misrepresented the evidence of the Honourable Alex. Murray, relative to that point.

Thirteenth Charge.—That the said Lord Chief Justice passed over without notice the solemn declaration of Lord Cochrane on Oath, that he had not seen De Berenger with a red coat, star &c.

These charges, which were of very great length, having been read,

The SPEAKER asked the Noble Lord what course he proposed to pursue with regard to them?

Lord COCHRANE replied, that he proposed they should be printed, in order that Members might be able to form an opinion as to their contents, which it was quite impossible for them to do by merely hearing them read. He therefore moved that they be printed.

The SPEAKER having asked "who seconds the motion?"

General MATTHEW rose. He professed himself altogether ignorant of the merits or demerits of the question at issue, not having been in the country at the time when the proceeding took place; but he thought that the charges ought to be printed for the use of Members, both in justice to the Noble Lord who laid them, and that the Noble Judge and his friends might have an opportunity of rebutting them. He therefore seconded the motion.

The question was put, and the charges ordered to be printed.

The Paris Papers of Saturday last arrived yesterday. Among the few articles of intelligence they contain, is an account of the suppression of the *Naine tri-colore*, and the imprisonment of the printer and publishers of that paper. Upon a comparison of the typography with different founts, it appeared that the characters had been cast in Paris, and the founder disclosed to whom he had sold types of the same fount, it was discovered that the paper was printed at Troyes by one BABUEF, son of the noted revolutionist, of the same name. One of the authors is named DUFAY. The manuscript was sent from Paris to Troyes, and the printed Copies of the paper were returned to Paris, in order to be circulated.

A Spanish squadron, consisting of a ship of the line' two frigates, and a brig, sailed on the 5th instant from Cadiz towards the Mediteranean. It is supposed that the object of this expedition is to convey CHARLES IV- and his family to Spain.

The 3 per Cent. Consols are 63 1-10, which is one-tenth higher than the price of the preceding day.

We have received American Papers to the 5th ult. They contain the Correspondence between the Spanish Minister and the American Government, of which we some days ago gave the substance.

Marshal GROUCHY is arrived at Baltimore.

The Courier March, 6.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

We have received the Paris Papers and Letters of Friday last. The Chamber of Deputies has decided one important point in the Election Law—that all the Chamber shall be renewed, and not by one fifth. Married Men, or Widowers of 30, are eligible as Members—Batchelors not till they are 35.

The French Funds are rather lower.

On account of the other important business fixed for discussion in the House of Commons this week, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has postponed bringing forward the Property Tax till Monday next. It will scarcely now be urged, even by those most determined upon misrepresentation and clamour, that any disposition has been shewn by Ministers to precipitate the measure or to stifle the voice of the people. But even this postponement, which he was induced to propose because he thought the business that was to precede the Tax would be quite as much as the House could go through in the present week, with any regard to the convenience or the health of its Members, is brought against him as blame and a proof of vacillation. One compares his situation to that of Turnus before his death. But where is the Æneas that is to "brandish aloft his deadly lance." The Chancellor will submit the measure to the decision of Parliament. Indeed, having declared that he considers it the most proper that can be adopted, he would deserve reprehension if he declined affording the House of Commons an opportunity for pronouncing its decision Parliament and the Government must not be beat down by mena[ce] and misrepresentation. We had much rather see [the] Minister beat by a majority against him, than wi[th]draw the Tax without coming to a vote upon it—B[e]cause, we should think that he made an unworth[y] sacrifice of his duty to clamour and to calumny—be[-]cause he is convinced that by no [other] measure can the mass of the people be so little [affected] and because he feels that the Opposition proceeds upon interested and selfish motives: that it is the combination of avarice, poverty, and labour.

Of the extent to which misrepresentation is carried by those who dread fair and full investigation, we never remember to have had more glaring examples than we have at present. On Saturday we had to expose the total misrepresentation in the *Morning Chronicle*, of Lord LIVERPOOL'S reply to a letter from Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE.—To-day we have to give as decisive, as open and as positive a contradiction to an article in the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day, in which some of the most distinguished Country Gentlemen are stated to have made an intimation to a Noble Earl, who is represented to have said, that "no man was more anxious than himself to retrench unnecessary expence—and that he had *remonstrated* against various things that appeared to him to be unseasonable at least, if not at all times improper, and which (from the plan and manner in which they were executed) reflected no credit on the taste or magnificence of the nation. He added, that his opposition to these things being well known, he was somewhat surprised that complaint should be made to him on the subject. To this it was replied, in a very lagonic manner—'My Lord, if remonstrances were not effectual, it was your duty to resign. We are resolved one and all, to support no minister who shall not make economy and retrenchment the basis and *condition* of his service,'—This happened on Saturday last."

There is not the slightest foundation for one sentence or word of the above. No such meeting took place—no such intimation was conveyed. And whilst his Lordship's and his Colleagues' anxiety to retrench all unnecessary expenditure are known and proved, no remonstrance has been made, because none was necessary. In every Member of the Government there is a determination to adopt "all such measures of economy as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with the situation which we occupy in Europe."

To-morrow we shall expose, a gross misrepresentation in another Paper.

The Military Club occupied a good deal of discussion last night—in the course of which several other Clubs were alluded to—the Whig Club, Brookes's Club, &c. But there was one Club which rather strangely escaped the notice of the Anti-Clubbists. We mean the Pugilistic Club—Now that Club must be considered as dangerous—and to use the words of a Petition against another Club—"we ought with due jealousy to watch the proceedings of such a formidable Body, the effect of which is to separate the pugilistic establishment from the other classes of the community, a distinction inconsistent with the true principles of the British Constitution." Surely no one will deny that the pugilistic is a military *fancy*—it leads to sparring matches, which may be considered in the nature of military review.—and sparring matches are often followed by battles, in which many wounds are inflicted and much blood is spilt to the great injury of the Constitution. Then this Club often dine together, and it includes Peers, Commoners, Generals, Admirals, and Ministers of State. We know not whether Lord CASTLEREAGH, Lord LIVERPOOL, or Lord SIDMOUTH, belong to this Club; though they have a pretty strait forward way of putting in a blow, and a smart mode of rallying: but we are sure that a late Minister of State, Mr. WINDHAM was not only a prominent Member of the Club, but one of the *fancy's* favourites.

The Courier, March, 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

CONVENTION OF PARIS, AND EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEY.

Mr. BENNET rose, pursuant to notice, to move that a copy of the Convention of Paris, should be laid before the House, to which motion he understood, that no objection would be made.—But there were other papers connected with this Convention, the production of which he required,—namely, copies of the letter of the Prince of Moskwa, to the Ministers of the four Allied Powers—the letter of Madame Ney to the Duke of Wellington, and also the letters of Messrs. Berryer and Dupin to the British Ambassador at Paris.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that he had no objection to the production of a copy of the Convention, and he believed, that the official communication which Lord Liverpool had obtained the Prince Regent's permission to make to Parliament, would contain all the information which the Honourable Member desired to have laid before the House—with what view the Honourable Member required the papers to which he referred, he (Lord Castlereagh) was pretty well aware, and without entering into the question at present, he could not hesitate to express his confidence, that he would succeed in convincing even the Honourable Member himself, that in a certain transaction no breach of faith was in the slightest degree imputable, either to the British or to the French Government.—(*hear! hear! on the Ministerial Benches.*)

The motions were agreed to.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved for a copy of the *christian* treaty, between Russia and Austria.

Lord CASTLEREAGH opposed the motion on the ground that we were not parties to the act.

Mr. BROUGHAM ridiculed this reason for opposing his motion. He said he was assured, that within the last ten years copies had been submitted to Parliament of above a dozen treaties to which Great Britain had not been a party.

The House then divided—

For the motion - - -	30
Against it - - -	104
Majority	74

Mr. BROUGHAM then moved, that there be laid before the House a Copy of the Treaty concluded in January, 1815, between Great Britain, France, and Austria.

General MATTHEW expressed his astonishment that the Noble Lord should hesitate to give the House the information required.

Mr. BARING observed, that the Noble Lord did not deny that a Treaty had actually been concluded between Great Britain, & Austria, without t[he]

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concurrence of Russia. It was reported that great changes of policy had resulted; and that this identical Treaty was the principal hinge on which the alteration since introduced into the conduct of the Allies in Paris had turned. Was it not therefore very extraordinary that the Noble Lord should give them seventy Treaties, and abstain from giving this, so material for the real state of Europe? This determination on the part of the Noble Lord was a proof of the spirit of candour in which he meant to meet the approaching discussion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, it was impossible for the House or the country to feel any alarm from the withholding of the Treaty in question, because, since its conclusion, and since the supposed differences on which it had been reported to be founded, the Confederacy had shewn itself to be in a pretty good state of efficiency; and had evinced, that from the time of the signing of the Treaty to the present moment, it had not received the slightest shock; but, on the contrary, had improved in strength and consistency.

Mr. TIERNEY could not avoid remarking on the curious reason the Noble Lord assigned for opposing this motion of his Honourable Friend. The Noble Lord contended that no difference existed among the Allied Powers in January;—"For see," he exclaimed, "how they united in the subsequent March!"—No doubt they did all unite against their common enemy, Buonaparté. But what he wanted to know was, how the Allies felt in relation to each other, when their common enemy was supposed to be no more. In January, 1815, Buonaparte was supposed to be safely disposed of—what were then their mutual feelings? They were now again in the same situation—peace was restored, and Buonaparté was secured; what he wanted to know was, if jealousies did or did not exist among them? There was not a dispassionate man in the country who must not believe that something was kept back which if it were brought forward would materially affect the public opinion.

The Honse then divided—

For the motion	- - -	25
Against it	- - -	92
Majority		67

Adjourned to Monday.

The Paris papers of Tuesday were received in town last night. If we were to expect to find in them any account of the secret, but deep discontent which agitates all France, we should be miserably disappointed. They are silent as to every thing—even the wretched shifts, which a weak and imbecile government think themselves compelled to resort to, to keep themselves from sinking, are not mentioned in these literary emblems of a despotic monarchy. The following private letter, which we copy from *The Courier* of last night, affords fresh reasons why our fellow countrymen should submit to the degradation and tyranny of an Income Tax to keep the Bourbons on the throne of France.

"PARIS FEB. 5.—On Tuesday evening Lord KINNAIRD received an invitation from M. D'ANGLAS, Prefect of the Police, to wait on him. His Lordship had an interview with the Minister on Wednesday morning, when it was intimated to him that it was the wish of the French Government that he should quit the metropolis without delay. On inquiring the reason of so extraordinary, violent, and precipitate a measure, he was informed that it originated in the general sentiments of dislike to the established Government which were attributed to him, as well as in the society he was, notoriously hostile to the BOURBONS. On Lord KINNAIRD requesting the statement of any precise facts, the Minister stated that this resolution had been adopted on *general grounds*; and then largely expatiated on the imprudence of by far the greater part of the English residents in France, who take every opportunity *of ridiculing certain branches of the Royal Family*, of invidiously contrasting acts of the present with those of the Usurper's government, and treating the constituted Authorities with undisguised contempt. Lord KINNAIRD, on quitting the Minister, communicated the event to Sir C. STUART and the Duke of WELLINGTON, the former of whom had received no official information on the subject. He instantly addressed the Duc de RICHELIEU, and requested to know the reasons why a British Nobleman had been subject to so inhospitable a proceeding. The next morning Lord KINNAIRD received an official letter, enclosing his passport, from the Prefect of Police; but it was not until two days after, that at the reiterated request of the British Ambassador an acknowledgment was sent to his letter. In this the Minister confined himself to general topics; no specific charges were made, but the general accusation of holding opinions unfavourable to the existing Government, and visiting persons *atteints par la rigeur des lois*. His Lordship, through the British Ambassador, wrote to the Duc de RICHELIEU, unequivocally denying on his honour each of these allegations, but this document, and the spirited representations of Sir C. STUART, supported by an interference on the part of the Duke of WELLINGTON, were alike ineffectual. His Lordship in consequence quits Paris in the course of the day for England."

Let us never forget, that we are now called on to submit to burthensome taxation to support this government, which notoriously weak and contemptible as it is deems itself strong enough to embrace every opportunity to insult us. If our Ministers will continue tamely to submit to these affronts, we wish they would, for the honour of the country, withdraw the *Hero of Waterloo* from being the medium through which we receive them. Let them send such a man as General Whitelock to command our troops, and then there would be some conformity between the treatment we are daily experiencing from the Bourbons, and the channel through which they bestow it.

In a subsequent column, we insert a most singular piece of *sanctimonious* diplomacy, in the form of a Treaty lately concluded between Russia Austria and Prussia. The object of the sovereign acceders to this Treaty, is said in the preamble to be—"to publish, in the face of the whole world, their fixed resolution, both in the administration of their respective states, and in their political relations with every other Government, to take as their sole guide *the precepts of that holy religion namely the precepts of justice, christain charity, and peace*, which far from being applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the Councils of Princes, and guide all their steps, as being the only means of consolidating human institutions and remedying their imperfections." Now, if this self-evident truism contained the entire object of these three religious legitimates, they might as well have kept their pious intentions to themselves.—Instead of sounding a trumpet, and announcing to the whole world that in future they mean to make the precepts of our holy religion the rules of their conduct,—why not do so without any trumpet at all. We should not wish to be thought uncharitable, but we strongly suspect that these holy resolutions are aimed at the poor Turk. We suppose it frets these conscientious Legitimates that a disciple of MAHOMET should possess so fair a portion of the globe, more especially as both his Asiatic and European possessions lay most convenient for annexation to their own. We are led to this conclusion by the historical fact—that Russia (who is evidently the prime mover and head of this league) for the last century never meditated a gross act of cruelty and usurpation, but she preceded it by some such hypocritical declaration as the one we are now remarking on. Against three such Powers as Russia, Prussia, and Austria, aided by the connivance of England, the Chief of the Moslems could make but a poor resistance—but the effect his subjugation must inevitably have on all Europe, should be matter for most serious consideration. We have lately more than once seen occasion to view with suspicion the conduct of the Russian Cabinet. It works in silence, but we are much mistaken if it does not cherish projects as ambitious as ever animated the breast of NAPOLEON.

DREADFUL WRECKS ON THE IRISH COAST.

LOSS OF THE SEAHORSE TRANSPORT.

"TRAMORE, JAN.—Yesterday presented a melancholy sight near this. A transport had been for a considerable time approaching the harbour, and at length having crossed it to anchor near the shore within the opposite land, her distressed and dangerous situation being evident, crowds gathered from Tramore and the adjoining country on the beach. After a short period, her anchors having dragged, she drifted to the beach, and having struck in a tremendous surf, unspeakable horror soon followed. The ship being soon broken by the dreadful waves that assailed her, the shore became scattered with dead bodies, a few struggling survivors, planks, cordage, and every species of wreck. Much exertion was made by several spirited individuals, but particularly by Mr. Hunt of Tramore, who was instrumental in saving many.

"The severity of the day, and the disadvantage of an ebb instead of flood tide, added greatly to the calamity. Benumbed with cold, and overwhelmed with continual waves, the poor sufferers fell speedy victims to their deplorable fate; a great number of women and children were on board—not one escaped!" About half the 59th regiment had embarked in this transport at Deal, their number three hundred and upwards, and of these sixteen were officers. About twenty-five (including four officers) have been saved. The regiment was coming from France, and had shared in the glories of Waterloo. "Brave men, companions in arms, and dear friends, stood on the deck—each looked to the other—each expected his own fate, and hoped for his friend's safety—wave after wave thundered. Major Douglas, Captains, Lieutenants, whose names I have not yet learned, were swept away, never to meet their friends and social home!—never to humble another time the vain spirit of France! Women embraced their husbands, bade them farewell, and died calmly—their heroism softened the pangs of men who saw—whose hearts bled, and could not relieve them! Children took leave of their parents, and, rising above the weakness of their age wept not. The Quarter master's lady behaved with great firmness—remained with her children in the cabin—said to an Officer, "It is the will of heaven," and was seen no more. The wife of a private said, "Will you die with me and your child? But you may escape, and this will be of use," giving him her pocket with a sum of money; she even took out her ear rings, and put them in it.—Herself and child were lost! The survivor, more wretched than they, lives to tell the tale, as tears mark his manly face." The Captain of the transport was saved; the mate fell from the mast early in the day, and was nearly killed and quite disabled. This probably occationed the deplorable loss, as he was well acquainted with the coast. Lieutenant Allen, a young officer of the navy, and of great merit (coming to Ireland), directed the ship for some time with boldness and skill; he too was swept away. Above 350 persons have perished. A great quantity of valuable things are lost, and the vessel, shattered into a thousand fragments, strews two or three miles of the coast.

Lieutenants Macpherson, Hartford, and Cowper, and Ensign Seward, survive of the officers, all very much bruised and ill, but Mr. Cowper most severely; he now lies very ill at Tramore. The night of the calamity, a cottager and his wife, near the fatal spot, shewed every tenderness to the miserable victims. But for their humble and lonely dwelling, so many had not now lived to tell this tale. They gave their only bed to two wounded and benumbed Officers, and lodged and comforted all the privates that were too ill to move during the night. Dead bodies are now hourly throwing in."

"FEB. 1.—This day one dead officer has been cast on shore: his name is Dent. Thirty-two bodies were yesterday burried in one grave,—men, women, and children.

"T."

LOSS OF THE LORD MELVILLE AND BOADICEA TRANSPORTS.

DUBLIN, FEB. 2.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday evening from Kinsale, has favoured us with the following particulars of the loss of two transports, near the Old Head, off that town; one called the *Lord Melville*, and a brig name as yet unknown. They were hastily communicated to us late last night, and it is with the most heartfelt sorrow that we announce them to the public:—

On Tuesday evening last, these two vessels were observed to be embayed between the Old Head of Kinsale and the Seven Heads, the wind blowing a gale from the S. E. They used every exertion, and adopted every expedient to weather the Old Head in vain; the peril of their situation increased every moment, and towards dusk an account was brought to Kinsale, that the ship would in a short time be on shore, and that the brig had dropped her anchors, in the hope of riding out the gale. On the receipt of this distressing communication, Collector Meade, with a dicision and promptness equally creditable to him as a public officer and a man of humanity, ordered an officer's party of the Limerick militia, under the direction of Mr. Pratt, the port-surveyor, to the Old Head, to afford every assistance and protection in their power to these unfortunate vessels. Mr. Spiller Newman, a respectable gentleman of Kinsale, who holds a revenue situation, generously volunteered his services, notwithstanding his labouring under indisposition; and although the scene of the apprehended calamity was altogether out of his district, and the range of his official duty, he obeyed the call of humanity, and accompanied Mr. Pratt and the military to the Old Head. They had to cross the ferry of Kinsale, and then to march five or six miles through byeroads to get to the place of their destination. When they arrived, they found that the ship had been driven ashore among the rocks—that, shortly after she struck, her boat had been launched, and manned with 5 seamen—that two officers and two ladies, sopposed to be their wives, an assistant-surgeon, a serjeant, his wife and child, had got into her, in the hope of gaining the shore—that in a few moments she was struck by a wave, and swamped; and, melancholy to relate, every soul perished, with the exception of one of the seamen, who reached the land scarcely alive. In a short time the body of one of the ladies was washed on shore; and, although her name was sufficiently indicated by some papers found in her pockets, we forbear to mention it for the present, from obvious motives of caution, and the possibility of mistake. All the rest of the crew fortunately remained in her; low water, in the course of the night, she was left nearly dry; and about one or two o'clock they succeeded, under Providence, in getting safely to land, to the number of about 400 souls. The ship, we understand, was a transport, called the *Lord Melville*, with detachments of the 50th and 62d Regiments on board, bound for Cork. At the commencement of the night, the brig being at anchor, and further off shore, had, to all appearance, much greater chance of escape than the ship. She was distinctly seen by the revenue officers and military party, with a light at her top-mast, till after midnight. The light and the vessel then disappeared altogether. It still blew a tremendous gale of wind right on the shore, the sea ran mountains high, the rain poured down in torrents, and the night was pitch dark. Under these circumstances the most gloomy apprehensions for the fate of the brig were entertained by the party from Kinsale. When the morning drawned, these apprehensions seemed but too well grounded, as the brig had disappeared altogether. However, after a diligent search for some time along the shore, her fragments were discovered among the rocks which lie between the two strands of Garrettstown, and where she had been driven after parting from her anchors in the night. Upon approaching the wreck, a most heart-rending scen of misery, desolation, and death, presented itself to the view. The vessel seemed to be a confused mass of timber, planks, and boards, broken to pieces, and intermixed with piles of dead bodies—men, women, and children! Near to the wreck was a rock somewhat elevated above the surface of the water, and upon this were seen about 80 or 90 poor human creatures who had scrambled to it from the vessel, and were still alive. The people from the shore communicated to them, as well as they could, that their only chance of safety was in remaining where they were until low water; but either through impatience of the misery of their situation, or from the impulse of despair, near 30 of them plunged into the sea, and endeavoured to gain the shore, but in vain, as most of them perished in the attempt. About 59 remained on the rock until low water, and were all saved. We have not yet been able to learn the name of the brig; she was a transport, and had a detachment of the 82d regiment on board, bound for Cork. We have had different accounts of the number of this detachment: the Kinsale accounts make it very considerable, and other accounts, which deserve great consideration, being from persons connected with the regiment, making it much less. For the present, while there is a possibility of mistake, we shall abstain from mentioning the particulars of either estimate. Suffice it to say, that only 40 or 60 escaped from the brig. We have heard the name of one of the officers of the 82d, who was saved—we announce it with great pleasure for the relief of his family and friends, Lieutenant Starkey. Yesterday morning the Sovereign of Kinsale, Governor Browne, and Collector Meade, were most actively employed in procuring clothing, provisions, and medical assistance, for the poor surviving sufferers. As soon as they made the necessary arrangements, they repaired in person to the wrecks; and from the cordial co-operation which they received from the inhabitants of the town, of all ranks and descriptions, they have no doubt been able to afford the most timely and effectual relief. The brig has gone to pieces, and it was imagined that the ship would share the same fate in the course of that night.

Accounts subsequently received state the latter vessel to have been the *Boadicea* transport, having on board 280 of the 82d Regiment—dreadful to relate, 220 of these brave men perished!

The News,—February 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 23d.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. HOME SUMNER observed, that notice of a very important motion on the state of the agricultural interests of this country had been given by an hon. gentleman, to whose talents and knowledge on that subject the country looked up with attention and respect. He wished the hon. member to put the house and the country in possession of the course which it was his intention to pursue, and to state what was the nature of the proposition that would be laid before the house.

Mr. WESTERN said, he should feel happy to communicate his own views on this subject to the hon. gentleman, and to the house, if it were at all consistent with the course of proceeding he proposed to adopt. His intention was to move for a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the depressed state of agriculture in this country, and of that ruin which he thought impended over it. The object of his motion was not to bring forward any specific measure of relief or improvement, but to elicit the opinion of the house as to the most effectual means of arriving at those ends. He undoubtedly had opinions of his own; but the statement of them on this occasion would only anticipate a discussion to which they would properly belong.

LORD ELGIN'S MARBLES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, in pursuance of his notice, to call the attention of the house to the collection of marbles in possession of the Earl of Elgin. Towards the close of the last session of parliament, the noble earl had presented a petition to the house: praying that an inquiry might be made into the value of his collection, which he was desirous of selling to government for the use of the public. The circumstances under which the noble lord had become possessed of those matchless productions were so well known, that the right hon. gentleman would not trouble the house at any length on the subject. They were acquired by him, in the course of his mission to Constantinople, with the greatest exertions, and at a very considerable expense; and might be justly considered as the most valuable works of art that had ever been brought from the western parts of Europe. Every person acquainted with that noble lord must be aware, that his object had been solely directed to the advancement of the arts; but being unable, from circumstances which it was then unnecessary to repeat, to fulfil his munificent intentions, he was naturally anxious that the public should enjoy the advantage of his labours. As to the amount of the remuneration to be given to his lordship, the right hon. gent. wished to leave it to the judgment of the house. The collection was too well known to make it necessary for him to refer to the opinions of the most eminent artists; it was, beyond all question, the most ancient and genuine that had ever appeared, and the country would be naturally proud of possessing a mass of models for the arts, which the united collections of Europe could hardly produce. The committee, however, for which he intended to move, would be enabled to call proper judges before them in order to ascertain the value. It was agreed, on both sides of the house that, in the present situation of the country, it was in the highest degree desirable to avoid any unnecessary expenditure; but it should not be forgotten, that if the present opportunity were missed, it might never occur again. He saw no prospect but, in the course of a short time, these exquisite works of arts must be dispersed, or disposed of to foreign purchasers. The house had before an opportunity of acquiring a valuable collection and they had, for public purposes, and on public grounds, availed themselves of it. They had now the offer of a more splendid collection; and it was certainly one of the most wonderful events of the day that the works of Phidias should become the property of a native of Caledonia. The desire of conferring honour on the arts as well as on the arms of this country was the object of his motion; for of all the arts sculpture was at present the least flourishing in England. He should therefore move, that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether the collection of the Earl of Elgin ought to be purchased; and if so what price ought to be offered for it? and that the said committee should adjourn from place to place, that they might have power to examine the works of of art, and to call proper persons before them.

Lord OSSULTON did not mean to oppose the motion, but thought the house should consider whether an ambassador ought to be permitted to avail himself of his official character to possess such valuable monuments, and afterwards to convert them to his own use.

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It was because he represented a great and powerful country that he posses ed the means of obtaining them; and the house should go no further than to indemnify him for his expences.

Mr. BANKES conceived that the committee ought to inquire into the manner in which the noble lord became possessed of these works of arts and the expenses which he had incurred. Much would depend on the result of that investigation; for it would then appear what degree of vested right in those marbles the public had already acquired. In his opinion, the noble lord obtained them in his character of ambassador, and not as a private traveller; if so, his lordship had no right to dispose of them out of the country. He thought it would have been better if the noble lord had fixed some price, instead of leaving it to Parliament. The mode he had adopted was extremely inconvenient, and the committee would find it difficult to ascertain the right which the public had to this collection.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, agreed that it was a matter of public duty not to hold out a precedent to ambassadors to avail themselves of their situation to obtain such property, and then to convert it to their own purposes. He was sure, however, that the noble lord would inform the committee of the extent of his facilities. As to obstacles in forming a reasonable estimate, he conceived it would not be found so difficult as the hon. gentleman seemed to think. What they would have to do was, to inquire whether these marbles were really so valuable to the public as they were represented to be, and then to ascertain what money the noble lord had expended in procuring and bringing them to this country. It would then remain for the house to decide upon the sum to be given to his lordship.

Mr. GORDON would not enter at all into the merits of Lord Elgin on this subject, but thought that the present distressed state of the country did not justify the right hon. gentleman in making his motion. However desirable these marbles might be for the promotion of the arts it would be very impolitic and improper at this time to incur any unnecessary expenditure. He therefore wished the right hon. gentleman to postpone this measure till the country had been relieved from the very heavy burthens which oppressed it.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that no man could feel more anxious than himself that these works of art should not be scattered over the country, or be suffered to leave it. If the object of the motion were to inquire whether Lord Elgin had become possessed of them in consequence of his public functions, and what expenses he had incurred, he was ready to agree to a committee; but not that particular artists should be asked what they conceived to be the value of these marbles. He thought the committee should be instructed how they ought to conduct themselves. It had been stated that Lord Elgin formerly applied to Mr. Perceval on this subject, who offered a specific sum of money, which his lordship refused. He did not see, therefore, why the offer should be repeated; but that an inquiry should be instituted as to the extent of his expenditure in procuring these marbles. Part of them was brought over in ships of war, and consequently at the public expense. If it were merely intended to hold out encouragement to ambassadors to enrich their country with work of art, then it was creditable to the right honourable gentleman; but if hemeant that the noble lord, availing himself of his official character, should now call himself the possessor, he would not agree to the motion. He thought it improper, in the present situation of our finances, that the house should be invited to purchase them. The right hon. gentleman had said, it was very desirable to possess them. This might be very true: there were a great many things which he (Mr. Tierney) would wish to have, and he was sorry he had them not; but he was bound to consider his means, and the right hon. gentleman should do the same.

Mr. LONG made several remarks and observed that it would be to be regretted, if the public lost this opportunity of obtaining a collection more useful than any other that could be found for the improvement of the arts. If the house refused to purchase this collection of Lord Elgin it would be hard on his lordship to be prevented from disposing of it otherwise.

Mr. PRESTON thought, that if ambassadors were encouraged to make these speculations, many might return home in the character of merchants. He could not consent to pay for the collection according to what might be called its value, but only as far as it was a compensation to an ambassador for his expenses in procuring it. He did not see that Lord Elgin was bound by what the committee thought right.

Mr. BROUGHAM felt great difficulty in objecting to the motion. He could not profess any judgement on the value of matters of this description, and he was very desirous that we should possess this collection. After we had spent so much, as had been said, for our very existance as a nation, it might be said further that we might be allowed to expend a little more for gratification and ornament; but then it could be stated on the other hand, that we had not the money to afford it. If we had, it would be well disposed of in the manner proposed. But we were, as a nation, in the situation of an individual who saw many things of comfort or ornament which he should like to buy, but felt obliged to refrain from such an indulgence, lest he should embarrass his affairs too much. He had understood that the purchase of this collection would cost 40 or 50,000l. and he could not think the present a proper time for pressing it. When we saw the wants of midshipmen, and of so many hundreds of half pay officers, who had but the bare means of existing, he was led to think, that if we could not give them bread, we ought to consider well how we indulged ourselves with stones and marbles. He therefore felt much inclined to object.

Mr. BROUGHAM (*we believe*) moved the previous quetion, seconded by Sir John Newport, who opposed the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the committee to be appointed would of course consider the question of the expenses of the noble lord carefully, and see also whether they had been properly applied or not. He saw no good ground for taking up the subject at some other time. If the business could be adjourned, with a fair and full security for our retaining possession of this most valuable collection, it would certainly be preferable; but it would be very burthensome to Lord Elgin to be debarred from selling it to any body else, while Parliament thought fit to refuse to purchase it.

Mr. BABINGTON thought it of great importance to ascertain whether this collection had been procured by such means as were honourable to this country. We were at present looked at with much attention, and perhaps jealousy, by other nations; and many in a neighbouring country might rejoice to find us tripping. He hoped the committee would be careful in seeing that the whole transaction was consonant with our national honor. If these remains of antiquity were not honourably acquired, he hoped we should have nothing to do with them.

Mr. CROKER said, it was extremely desirable for the committee to inquire into the points mentioned by the hon. member. He would not vote for the committee, if he did not think it essential to asscertain that what had been done was compatible with the noble lord's and with the country's honour.

Mr. PRESTON commented upon the terms of the petition.

The motion for the previous question was negatived and the original motion, carried.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Banks, Mr. Long, Sir. G. Clerk, Mr. F. Douglas, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Horner, Mr. Croker, Mr. W. Smith, Sir T. Acland, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. Wallace, and some others.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER presented papers from the commissioners of millitary inquiry.—Adjourned till Monday.

HAERLEM, Feb. 31.

They write from Lille that the Prefect of the department of the north has received from superior authority strict orders to prevent two Belgic papers, one printed at Brussels, and one at Liege, from being introduced into France, because they contain accounts, both false and exaggerated of the internal state of that kingdom: the same attention is to be paid to foreign pamphlets. —(*Haerlem Courant, Feb.* 13)

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, FEB. 19.

M. Emery, who was Buonaparte's physician in the Isle of Elba, has been arrested, and carried to Besancon.

A band of fourteen brigands, calling themselves *Buonaparte's vultures*, have been taken, and lodged in the prisons of Mons.

There have been found at the house of the ex-conventionalist Courtois some letters of the Queen of France, Marie-Antoinette, and some locks of her hair; among others there is a letter addressed to Madame Elizabeth, which breathes the most affecting sentiments. It is said that the King will permit their publication.

MADRID, Feb. 4.

Reports are prevalent here that the exminister Vallejo, condemned to ten year's imprisonment for having abused the confidence of the King, has demanded to be tried before a tribunal, where he will be allowed to defend himself; and that the King, faithful to the principles which he has just promulgated, has acceded to the requisition.

The letters we receive from the interior of the peninsula contain accounts of numerous bands of robbers who infest Andalusia, Navarre, and Galicia. The banditti assume the title of *partidas*, become honourable by the services which the latter rendered to their country during the occupation of our territory by the French armies; but the government, fully apprised of the causes which have given birth to these depredators, and of the want of all sort of system or union among the obscure chiefs of these wretches continues to despise them, and disdains to employ against them a military force which would seem to attach to them unmeritted importance. The local authorities will suffice to repress these temporary outrages.

It is in contemplation to send another military expedition to America; the command will be confided to Count Abisbal. The regiments collected in Andalusia are destined for embarkation,

MILAN, Feb. 7.

Cardinal Litta has returned to Rome, without being very successful in his negotiations. The Pope requested that all the Bishops of Lombardy nominated by Buonaparte, and whom the Emperor has comfirmed should be invited to give in their dismission.

PARIS Feb. 20.

General Lamarque, included in the second list of the ordonnance of the 24th of July, and who commanded in La Vendee during the last usurpation, passed through Versailles on the 17th: he was on his way to Brussels.

A young officer, ex-lieutenant of the 55th regiment of the line and said to be the son of a general of great celebrity, has been condemned by the prevotal court to eight years of imprisonment in chains, and with the neckcollar, for robbing the trunk of an English traveller.

The *Austrian Military Almanack* is this year of a very considerable extent: it contains more than 12,000 names.

Throughout Italy convents of Jesuits are rising: the number of novices is already very considerable.

We are assured that the letter of the Queen of France found among the papers of M. Courtois, addressed to Madame Elizabeth, is dated some hours before her death, and that it also will appear a testament worthy of her who shared the virtues, the throne, and the misfortunes of Louis XVI.

MILAN, Fer. 9.

The Emperor of Austria will return to Vienna in the course of next month.

A letter from Parma states, that orders have been received there to let the house of the Duchess of Parma and Placentia, and to destroy the fortifications of the two places

BERLIN, Fer. 9.

A great number of Jews in this capital, animated by the spirit of innovation of the times, have established here a new synagogue, in which a Mr. Jacobson, and some other individuals of the same worship have already preached several times. Their object was to found a new sect, and to give another form to the ancient religion of Moses. A former order of the government forbad the establishment of that sect; the Jews, in the hope of obtaining permission for it, presented a new petition to the King, who rejected it, and sent them back to their old synagogue.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1816.

Private accounts from America state that the bill for regulating the commercial intercourse with this country, conformably to the late convention for that purpose, has been rejected in the Senate of the United States by a small majority. The *Paris* Papers, which have arrived to the 21st, state, that the differences between *Austria* and *Bavaria* are likely to be amicably settled. The public attention at Paris seems to be much taken up with the consideration of the budget. An infinity of pamphlets have appeared on this subject, the principal point of difference relating to the sale of the last remaining property of which the clergy were robbed in the beginning of the Revolution. We have a proverb, which seems to make some impression on the soundest part of the French nation, that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." Impressed with this notion, many of the writers on the finances have proposed various means of filling up the deficit, without consummating this act of injustice. The pamphlet of a M. Bricogne appears to have attracted the most attention on this side of the question; the sale of the ecclesiastical property is defended, as might have been expected, by M. Gaudin, Buonaparte's Finance Minister. The public mind, however, seems to be pretty well made up against any further supplication of the clergy, and in favour of resorting to some measures founded on the English system of finance. The horror of a funding, and loans, which was always effected under Buonaparte, has given place to a different way of thinking. "Though it should be admitted," says a Journalist, "that the English government has abused its system of credit, by carrying it to so vast an extent, yet this would not prove that, at least up to the point of abuse, the credit of England did not elevate her to the highest degree of power, whilst all our expedients in finance, our bankruptcies, our alienations of domains, &c. &c. only led us into a state of the most deplorable distress-"

Wednesday morning, a messenger arrived at the Foreign-office, in Downing-street, from Lord Clancarty, at Franckfort. On Thursday night Mr. Meates' the King's Messenger; arrived from Milan. Mr Latchford also arrived with despatches from Paris. By the same packet, Lord George Lennox and the present Earl Buckinghamshire arrived in England. They had nearly all been lost by the vessel getting among some rocks in a great fog, which unexpectedly came on.

Yesterday morning, soon after nine o'clock, Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh and Count Hardenberg, who has been in constant attendance on the Prince since his arrival in London, left the Clarendon Hotel for Brighton, where his Highness is expected to remain several days. The Queen and two of the Princesses, it is supposed, will go there on Monday to meet his Highness.

A Franckfort paper states that the meeting of the Manchester manufacturers for the purpose of requesting the English government to endeavour to secure by means of their ambassador, Lord Clancarty, now at Franckfort, all possible liberty for English commerce in the different states of Germany, has produced a very disagreeable sensation in this country. The very great anxiety of the manufacturers may therefore defeat its own objects.

In the midst of the gloom which pervades the kingdom, it gives us satisfaction to learn, that the whole of the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire are at this time actively employed, at the instance of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., in the preparation of clothing for the imperial Russian army. While this is chiefly to be viewed as an important object of domestic utility, in affording life to our farmers, manufacturers, and labourers, it evinces also in the strongest manner the friendly and considerate views by which his Imperial Majesty and his government are actuated towards this country.

Kotzebue.—The death of Kotzebue is confirmed by the foreign papers. He was in the 55th year of his age, and had, since the expulsion of the French from Germany, resided at Koningsberg as Russian consul. Perhaps, since the days of Lopez de Vega, no author has been more remarkable for the number of his dramatic productions. It has been usual for a volume of new plays from his pen to appear annually at Leipsic; besides which, he published every year a collection of pieces intended to be adapted to music, in one volume, under the title of the *Opera Almanack*. The last work which has appeared under his name, is one to which he has performed only the office of editor. It is a curious narrative, written by one of his sons, named Moritz, who was taken prisoner by the French during Buonaparte's campaign in Russia. Though a German born (he was a native of the city of Weimar), Kotzebue had become a Russian by naturalization, and his children are Russians by birth.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-House, when the ex[illegible]ships *Lady Carrington* and *Alexander*, were taken up for one voyage, and thus stationed:—*Lady Carrington*, Madeira & Bengal, *Alexander*, Madeira and Bombay.—The destination of the *Ann* was altered from Bengal to Madeira and Bombay.

[*The Times.— February 24.*

Sir Robert Wilson and his associates in France.

London, 31 *Jan.* 1816.

Such things have been doing, and are doing, in France, that I have, for my part, been *afraid* to trust my pen in any observations relating to them. But, this affair of Sir Robert Wilson must have a word or two.

The story is this: that the three English officers, so often named, assisted Lavallette in his escape, after he had been condemned to die as a *traitor to Louis*. And, it is added, that one of them, at least, confesses the act, and pleads in *justification*, that Lavallette was condemned contrary to the stipulations of the convention, signed by the Duke of Wellington, *and in consequence of his agreeing to the terms of which convention, he obtained, with the loss of English lives, possession of Paris.*

There are persons in England, and I am afraid they form a very great majority of John Bull, who say, that these gentlemen ought to be hanged up, at once, as traitors. The rage of honest John against all that is not attached to the principle of divine right seems now to be unbounded. His language is: "Our officers had *no* "*business* with the *matter*. If the man was "innocent, or guilty, it was *no business of* "*theirs*. *They* had no right to *enterfere* in the "concerns of a *foreign government, or na-* "*tion.*"

Now, this doctrine in a moral point of view, to be good for any thing in this case, must be good in all cases whatsoever. Suppose, then that Sir Robert Wilson had been in France, when the Duke of Enghien was in prison, previously to his being shot, and had aided him in escaping. Would he have merited to be hanged for that act? Suppose, he had assisted in getting Louis XVI. out of prison and in saving his life. Would he have merited punishment for that? Would those who now join in condemning him and his gallant associates, have called, as they do, for his blood? Suppose a Frenchman had been in England, and had contrived an escape for the brave Sidney, who fell a sacrifice to the tyranny of the restored Stuarts. The tyrants of the House, and their base abettors, might have thirsted for such Frenchmen's blood; but would not the English, who reversed the act of attainder against Sydney, have applauded the act? Yet, they could not have applauded it, if they held the doctrine of the Times and Courier news-papers which makes the crime consist in the having *interfered* in the affairs of a foreign government and nation. Suppose an Englishman residing for purposes of trade, or being on a mere visit, in Algiers, and suppose him to see one of the corsairs of our friend, the Dey, bring in a captive; and, to go the whole length, suppose that captive to be his own father, taken in an American vessel. The capture has been made according to the laws of Algiers, the captive is sold according to the laws of Algiers; he is worked and flogged by the purchaser in due conformity to the laws of Algiers. But, the son, nevertheless, assists the father in his escape; places him out of the reach of the tyrant; and is afterwards [illegible]ed himself for having so done. Would the son deserve *punishment* for this? Would any body in England cry out for his being put to death for this act? Common humanity recoils with horror at the idea; and yet, what would this be but violating the law of Algiers? What would this be but *interfering* in the affairs of the government of Algiers?

Thus, we see, then, that this doctrine of *non-interference* is not worth a straw. We see that, in a moral point of view, such an act may be not only innocent; not only blameless, but highly meritorious; and that, therefore, loyal John, in his outrageous zeal for "*legitimacy*," has rushed on to condemnation without much, if any, consideration as to the justice of the case.

Whether Lavalette's was one of those cases, which would justify such an act as that imputed to Sir Robert Wilson and his associates, I dare not here pretend to decide. But, this much is very clear, that those who pretend, that the Convention, in virtue of which our general got possession of Paris, without risk to him or his army, was *not binding on Louis the Desired*, place themselves in a most awkward dilemma. These same writers have constantly maintained, that we and the allies obtained possession of France, of her fortresses, her pictures, &c. by *right of conquest*; that in virtue of this right we disposed of the two latter; that, in virtue of this right we imposed a tribute on the French; that it was we who put the king on the throne, who kept him there, and who had a full and clear right to dictate to him whom he should have for ministers and what measures of internal government he should adopt. But, now, behold, when the business of shedding blood comes in question, these writers choose to consider the *Desiré* as *perfectly independent of us*; as acting upon his own sole authority and from the *dictates of his own will*; as having assumed that authority of himself; as having supported it wholly unaided by us; and that, *therefore*, the Convention made by our general, was not at all binding on a king so powerful in his own resources and so entirely independent of us

It is nevertheless true, that there is an English army in and near Paris; and that German armies are in readiness at no very great distance; and, do these writers really affect to believe, that, if the *Dessiré* had, in good earnest been *left to himself*, he would have been able to bring either the brave Labedoyere or Ney or Lavalette to trial? They talk of the "*Chamber of Peers*" having condemned Ney; but, have they the impudence to pretend, that the Chamber of Peers would have been able to call Ney before them, if the foreign troops had not been in possession of Paris? And, if their impudence does not bear them this length, how can they pretend, that these condemnations are to be considered as proceeding from the free-agency of the French government, and that the Convention made with the French army was not to be considered as binding on the king, or on any one to be set up by the power of those who signed that convention?

It is in vain to enter in any further discussion of his matter *here*. We are compelled so to beggar our feelings on topics relating to the affairs of France, that to speak of them is to do injustice to the cause of truth and freedom. But, it may not be amiss to point out how ridiculous a figure the "loyal" protestants make, now that they would appear to commiserate the fate of their brethren in France. At the time when it was the fashion to meet, to pass resolutions, and to subscribe against Napoleon, they were amongst the loudest. At that very time, they were reminded of how much religious freedom they owed to Napoleon. They were reminded, that it was only the new order of things in France and Spain that stood between that freedom and the restoration of all the cruelties of Popish bigottry. Still they persevered; and their cry was: "*any* religion is "better than no religion at all." They were told, that with the Bourbons all the Bourbon persecutions would return. And, now that they have returned, they are putting forth their feeble voice in affected strains of compassion! They are imploring our government to interfere with the Bourbons in France to spare the blood of the protestants! Would it not have been better not to have laboured so zealously for the return of the Bourbons? Aye, but if the Bourbons had not been restored, *France* could not have been degraded and beggared! But, why no feeling for the "*patriots*" in *Spain*? The ruin, the cruel persecution of these men seem to excite no compassion, though they were *our allies* against the French. They are now left, without any compassion from these "loyal" protestants, to enjoy the full benefits of the Inquisition. Why do they not implore our government to interfere with Ferdinand? What a scene of inconsistency and hypocricy it is, take it all together.

Wm. Cobbett.

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